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VOL. III.]

NORWAY, (Maine,) THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1827.

[NO 153.]

THE REFLECTOR.

[FROM THE PHILADELPHIA CASSETT.]
Succession in the triumphs of Death.

Were the changes, occasioned by death in the course of twenty, or even ten years, all to take place at once, it would be appalling. Even were the number of deaths in a given time not greater than at present, yet did they all occur at once—did all those, whom we now see successively taking their place in the "halls of death," vanish from our view in the course of a day, with what emotions of terror, of agony should we contemplate the scene! For a moment let us imagine such a state of things, and consider its probable effect on the character of man. We will suppose, that in a certain portion of the world, for ten years no individual is called to the tomb. The tolling bell is not heard, and the garb of mourning is not seen. The inhabitants sleep and wake evening after evening, and morning after morning, unvisited, unalarmed by the king of terrors. At length those ten years pass away, and all those, who in the ordinary course of things, would have died in that time, are suddenly called into eternity. They retire to rest in the evening, light and joyous, and promising to themselves, that "tomorrow shall be as this day, and more abundant," and ere the morning dawns, the groans of death are heard in many a habitation, and soon the eyes of multitudes are closed upon all that is earthly. I will not attempt to describe the scene of horror and amazement that would ensue, where each heart would be so deeply distressed by its own miseries as to leave no opportunity for sympathizing with those of others. It is fearful to think of the utter wretchedness that would result from a stroke so sudden—so appalling in its appearance, and so terrific in its apparent consequences. But after a while the solemn scene is past—and for ten years more, death enters not the dwellings of the survivors. Again days, months, and years pass away, while the tomb claims not its annual offering. The path that leads to the grave-yard is untrod, and the green grass waves undisturbed over the repositories of the departed. By degrees the feelings of the survivors regain their wonted tone, and the countenance resumes its accustomed smile. The scene of mortality, with which they were once appalled, now rests among the events of former days, and by new scenes and new objects of interest is gradually effaced from their thoughts. It is painful to reflect on it and therefore they shun reflection. Nothing occurs to tell them that they too, must die: but on the contrary, the progress of death seems to be arrested. Under such circumstances it is natural to suppose, that they would rest in fancied security from his attacks, and that stupidity and neglect of preparation for death would form a fearfully predominant trait in their character. And thus they would go on unconcerned, till another of the victorious hours of death should arrive, and call multitudes to bid farewell to the scenes of time, and the survivors to another season of surprise, and terror, and agony.

POVERTY.

"Blest he, though undistinguished from the crowd
By wealth or dignity, who dwells secure,
Where man by nature fierce, has laid aside
His fierceness, having learnt, though slow to learn,
The manners and the acts of civil life."

Poverty, although considered as one of the greatest evils, by many who know not how to enjoy or rightly to appreciate it, is, in reality, one of the greatest blessings ever conferred upon man, both as regards his present and eternal well-being.

In order to make the above assertion stand true, we must not take man in that extreme of poverty where he is reduced to beg his bread from door to door, nor where he is surrounded by crowds of those who do not deserve, but are possessed of all the conveniences and luxuries of life. There is a medium in all things; and a medium in poverty, rightly improved, is happiness. That medium, wherein man has a home, and earns his bread by the sweat of his brow; where he is not possessed of anything that can bear the name of riches, and consequently not possessed of any of the cares and disquiet attendant upon the rich man's mind. In the person of an humble cottager, who, on his returning from his labor in the evening, is met by the smiles and embraces of his beloved little ones, the pledges of the love and affection of the partner of all his cares and pleasures; in the person of such a man it is where we find earthly happiness; where we find the many blessings and mercies of an All-wise Cre-

ator rightly appreciated; where we find him praising the Almighty Father for the numerous blessings he enjoys, and praying that he may be made worthy of a continuation of them; where we find content smiling around him; and where we find him in a situation prepared, at any time he may be called, to leave this tabernacle of clay and appear before his Maker, in the hope that He who created all things, will, in his infinite mercy and goodness, receive him into that favor which has been the reward of the righteous in all ages. There are many, very many, who have experienced a life of poverty, and who, if they were desired to change their situations, and had wealth with all its train of attendant cares and vices set before them, would by far prefer that of which they have experienced the enjoyments. There are also many who, as they think, are cursed with poverty, that are continually repining that they have not all the pleasures and enjoyments which their wealthy neighbors possess, and of which they form their idea merely by imagination, without experience, and consequently know nothing of the cares and anxieties which are as it were naturally linked with them. In such cases we thoughtlessly could say, "poverty is not a blessing;" but if after such a person had tasted the enjoyments of which he had formed so high an idea, he could return into a state of poverty, beyond the reach of all the allurements of wealth, and where he would entirely forget the actions of his former life, he would pass his days in a more happy and contented manner, than he could do were he cursed with riches.—*Ibid.*

SABBATH.—This day was made for man, and it is an important consideration, how he should employ it.—Shall he follow the vain works of the world all the week and on this day do all the holiness of his life, hoping to meet acceptance at last as a good man? This would be doing no holiness at all. Virtue must be in principle, operating every day with equal force on the soul, and on no other principle can man become good, or a subject of the happiness which proceeds from internal purity: and this purity, to produce the good effects which it is intended to produce by the Author and fountain of all goodness, must also be exercised to the full extent of the soul's ability. The heart should be like the loadstone, constantly attracted, and constantly increasing its power.

Love.—I would not compare love to *hiera piera*, although it is assuredly the fact, that the effect of both is frequently very similar, both often making people exceedingly sick. This comparison may seem odd to some folks; but they will not find it so, since there is scarcely any one thing in nature, however opposite in its kind, which may not be compared to love. Let us see: Love is like heaven, because it wraps the soul in bliss; like a rope, because it is often the death of a man; like a prison, because it makes one miserable; like wine, because it makes us happy; like a man, because it is here to-day, and gone to-morrow; like a woman, because there is no getting rid of it; like a will-with-a-wisp, because it often leads one into a bog; like a pony, because it ambles nicely with one; like the bite of a mad dog, or the kiss of a pretty woman, because it makes a man mad; like a goose, because it is silly; in a word, like everything, and like nothing.

LOVE.

To love is painful, it is true;
And not to love is painful too;
But ah! it gives the greatest pain
To love, and not be loved again.

Reflections on the state of Marriage,

BY A MARRIED MAN.

The leading features in the character of a good woman, are mildness, complaisance, and equanimity of temper. The man, if he be a worthy and provident husband, is immersed in a thousand cares. His mind is agitated, his memory loaded, and his body fatigued. He retires from the bustle of the world, chagrined, perhaps, by disappointment, angry at indolent or perfidious people, and terrified lest his unavoidable connections with such people, should make him appear perfidious himself. Is this the time for the wife of his bosom, his dearest and most intimate friend, to add to his vexations to increase the fever of an overburthened mind, by a contentious tongue, or a discontented brow? Business, in its most prosperous state, is full of anxiety and turmoil. O how dear to the memory of a man is the wife who clothes her face in smiles, who uses gentle expressions, and who makes her lap soft to receive and hush

his cares to rest. There is not in nature so fascinating an object as a faithful, tender, and affectionate wife.

MISCELLANY.

[FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.]

Events of the War of 1812, between the United States and Great Britain.

This war was undertaken in defence of the commerce of the United States with France and Spain, their colonies, and other nations at war with Great Britain, whose cruisers, contrary to the law of nations, had plundered American vessels on the high seas, under pretended blockades of the ports of those nations and colonies, and had impressed American seamen from on board of them. It was undertaken in defence likewise of our newly settled frontiers, whose inhabitants were daily massacred by the Indians, incited by British traders and garrisons in Canada, who furnished them with arms, &c. to carry on their murderous warfare.

1812.

June 18. The Congress of the United States declared war with Great Britain.

July 12. Canada invaded by Gen. Hull.

July 17. The garrison of Mackinaw, who were ignorant of the declaration of hostilities, captured by a party of British and Indians.

July 18. The frigate Constitution, Capt. Hull, on her passage from Chesapeake Bay to New York, escaped from an English ship of the line and five frigates, who had chased her for sixty hours.

August 8. Gen. Hull relinquished the plan of investing Fort Malden, and returned to Detroit with his army.

August 9. A detachment under Lieut. Col. Miller attacked near Brownstown, Michigan, by a superior body of British and Indians, the latter commanded by Tecumseh, and repulsed after a sanguinary conflict, in which the Americans lost 55 men, and the enemy upwards of 100.

August 16. Gen. Hull surrendered the army under his command to the British General Brock as prisoners of war. For this he was tried by a Court Martial, and sentenced to be shot; which sentence was remitted by President Madison, in consideration of his revolutionary services, and of his advanced age.

August 17. British sloop of war Alert captured by the frigate Essex, Capt. Porter.

August 19. The Constitution captured the Guerriere, in lat. 41 42, N. lon. 55 48, W. after an action of 45 minutes. The Guerriere's loss was 78 killed, wounded and missing; the Constitution had 7 killed and 7 wounded.

Sept. 12. Fort Wayne relieved by Gen. Harrison, after a defence of 9 days against a numerous Indian force.

Sept. 14. Two detachments from Fort Wayne destroyed the Potawatomi (Indian) towns at Elk Hart, and the Miami towns at the forks of the Wabash.

Sept. 16. Fort Harrison, which had been invested on the 3d Sept. by a large body of Indians under the Prophet, relieved by Col. Russell.

Oct. 12. Battle of Queenstown-Heights, in which the British Gen. Brock was killed. The Americans remained masters of the field after three attacks, but the British were strongly reinforced, and made a fourth attack, which would also have been repulsed, had not 1200 American volunteers refused to embark to assist the regulars, and remained inactive spectators of their defeat and capture.

Oct. 13. The British sloop of war Frolic, of 22 guns, captured in lat. 37, N. lon. 65, W. by the U. S. sloop of war Wasp, of 18 guns, Capt. Jacob Jones, after an action of 43 minutes. The Frolic had 30 killed and 59 wounded; the Wasp 5 killed and 5 wounded. Both vessels were much disabled, and were captured a few hours after by the British seventy-four Poitiers.

Oct. 25. The British frigate Macedonian, of 49 guns, captured in lat. 23, N. lon. 29, 30, W. by the frigate United States, Capt. Decatur, of 44 guns. The enemy lost 104; the United States 12.

Dec. 29. The British frigate Java captured and destroyed by the Constitution, Capt. Bainbridge, on the Coast of Brazil. The Constitution had 9 killed and 25 wounded; the Java 60 killed and 120 wounded.

1813.

January 22. Gen. Winchester attacked at Frenchtown, on the River Raisin, Michigan, by a British army of 2100 men, under Col. Proctor and Tecumseh, and after a hard fought battle surrendered his force, consisting of 522 men; 312 having been killed, wounded or dispersed. The British lost 24 killed and 158 wounded. A great number of the prisoners taken in this battle, and especially the wounded, were left by Col. Proctor to the mercy of his Indian allies, notwithstanding the promises of protection, and the remonstrances of Gen. Winchester. The savages burnt the houses in which some of them were placed, and finding that others were unable to join their march they set them up for targets, shooting and scalping them. Among these unfortunate men were Col. Allen, Captains Woodfolk, McCracken, Hickman, and Hart.

Feb. 24. The British brig Peacock sunk by the Hornet, after an action of 15 minutes, off Demarara.

April 27. Capture of York, Upper Canada, by the Americans, under Gen. Lake, who was mortally wounded, and 200 of his men either killed or wounded, by the explosion of a magazine of powder, fired by order of the British General Sheaffe. Fifty of the British were also killed by the explosion.

May 8. Havre de Grace pillaged and burnt by Admiral Cockburn.

May 9. Gen. Proctor, with about 1400 troops and an immense body of Indians, withdrew from before Fort Mores, where he had besieged the American garrison under Gen. Harraon, for 13 days. A detachment of Kentuckians, under Col. Dudley, sent to relieve

the garrison, after capturing four batteries, fell into an ambuscade, and only 150 men out of 800 escaped.

May 37. Fort George captured by the Americans, under Gen. Dearborn and Com. Chauncey.

May 29. Attack on Sacket's Harbor, by Sir Geo. Prevost, who was repulsed by Gen. Brown at the head of a small body of Regulars and the neighboring militia. In this attack the British lost about 150; the Americans 150.

June 1. The U. S. frigate Chesapeake captured by the British frigate Shannon. The Chesapeake had 47 killed, 99 wounded; the Shannon 27 killed, 58 wounded. Captain Brooke, of the Shannon, and Captain Lawrence and Lieutenant Ludlow, of the Chesapeake, were wounded, the two latter mortally.

June 6. Generals Chandler and Windegar surprised by the British General Vincent, at Stony Creek. The two Generals were captured, but the enemy were repulsed with great slaughter, and about 100 taken prisoners. The Americans lost 154 killed, wounded and missing.

June 18. The town of Sodus, N. Y. destroyed by the British.

June 22. The British made an attack with 3000 men on Craney Island, preparatory to one on Norfolk, Virginia, but were repulsed by about 480 Virginia militia and 150 sailors and marines.—The invaders lost about 200 killed and wounded, and 40 deserters. The Americans did not lose a man.

June 25. The village of Hampton, Va. sacked and destroyed after an obstinate defence.

August 1. Fort Stephenson, Lower Sandusky, Ohio, invested by Gen. Proctor, with 500 regulars and 700 Indians. The garrison of 160 men, under the brave Major Croghan, succeeded in repulsing them with a loss on the part of the British of 150 men.

August 14. The U. S. sloop of war Argus, Captain Allen, captured by the British sloop of war Pelican, in St. George's Channel. The Argus lost 6 killed and 17 wounded, 5 mortally; among the latter was Captain Allen.

Sept. 4. British brig Boxer captured by the U. S. brig Enterprise, off Manhegin Island, Me. Captain Burrows, of the Enterprise, was mortally wounded. Captain Blythe, of the Boxer, was also slain.

Sept. 10. Battle on Lake Erie. The British squadron of 2 ships, 1 brig, 2 schooners, and 1 sloop, under Commodore Barclay, carrying 63 guns, was captured by the American squadron, under Com. Perry, consisting of 3 brigs, 5 schooners and 1 sloop, carrying 54 guns.

Oct. 5. Battle of the Thames, in which 600 British regulars were captured and 1200 Indians put to flight, by a part of the American army under General Harrison. In this action the famous Indian warrior Tecumseh was killed.

Dec. 10. Fort George evacuated and the village of Newark burnt by Gen. McClure, of the New-York militia, which was retaliated by the British, in the destruction of Buffalo, Lewistown, Manchester, and Youngstown.

1814.

Jan. 22. Gen. Jackson defeated the Creeks at Tallapoosa.

March 28. The frigate Essex, Capt. Porter, captured near Valparaiso by the British frigate Phebe and sloop of war Cherub, after an action of two hours and twenty minutes. The Essex lost 153 men.

April 29. The British brig Epervier captured by the U. S. sloop of war Peacock, Capt. Warrington, off Cape Carnaveral, Florida.

June 28. The British sloop of war Reindeer captured by the U. S. sloop of war Wasp—the Scilly Isles bearing W. distant about 40 leagues.

July 3. Fort Erie, occupied by a garrison of 170 men, captured from the British.

July 5. Battle of Chippewa, between the British, under Gen. Riall, and the Americans, under Gen. Brown, in which the British were driven back to their fort whence they had made a sortie.

July 25. Battle of Niagara, or Bridgewater, which commenced on an eminence near Lundy's Lane, where the British had planted nine pieces of artillery. The cannon were taken after much hard fighting, and three desperate attempts made by the British to recover them were gallantly repulsed. The action lasted from half past 5, P. M. till 12.

When the battle commenced the British force amounted to about 1600 men, and the Americans to 760; but by continual reinforcements on both sides, the whole British force engaged amounted to 5130, and the Americans to 2417. The British lost 876 men—the Americans 851. It was in this battle that the brave Col. Miller answered to the proposition of Gen. Ripley, to carry the enemy's battery with the 21st regiment, "Pillry, sir."

August 9. The British attacked and bombarded Stonington, but were repulsed on the 11th.

August 24. Battle of Bladensburg, and capture of Washington City. The public buildings at Washington and several private houses burnt, by order of Admiral Cockburn; and the navy yard, a new frigate, and a sloop of war, destroyed by order of the U. S. government.

Sept. 1. British sloop of war Avon disabled by the Wasp, in a night battle. Three other vessels coming up, the Wasp did not take possession of her prize, which sunk soon after her crew were taken out by her companions.

Castine taken by the British, who claimed, as their territory, that part of Maine between Penobscot river and Passamaquoddy Bay.

Sept. 3. The U. S. frigate Adams burnt by Capt. Morris, in Penobscot river, to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy.

Sept. 11. Battle on Lake Champlain. One frigate, one brig, and two sloops, captured from the British squadron by an inferior American squadron, under Com. McDonough.

Commodore Downes, the British commander, was killed in this action. The Americans lost 53 killed and 58 wounded; the British 44 killed, 110 wounded and 140 taken prisoners.

prisoners, which latter amounted to more than the number of Americans engaged in the battle.

Battle of the Saranac. The British had been 5 days in possession of the right bank of the river, waiting for their squadron to engage Com. McDonough's. The Americans, under Com. McDonough, succeeded in preventing their crossing the river, and Gen. Prevost made a precipitate retreat on hearing the fate of the British squadron, leaving his sick and wounded, besides a large quantity of provisions and munitions of war.

Sept. 12. Attack on Baltimore in which the British were repulsed with the loss of their leader, Gen. Ross.

Sept. 17. Brilliant sortie from Fort Erie in which the besiegers under Gen. Drummond were so much weakened, that they raised the siege three days after.

Dec. 15. A convention of delegates from the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and the counties of Cheshire and Grafton, New Hampshire, met at Hartford Conn.

Dec. 24. The treaty of peace between the United States and Great Britain signed at Ghent, on the part of the United States by John Q. Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell, and Albert Gallatin; and on the part of Great Britain by Lord Gambier, Henry Goulburn, and William Adams.

1815.

January 8. Battle of New-Orleans. The British force of upwards of 14000 men were repulsed by 3,300 Americans under Gen. Jackson, with the loss of about 4000 men in killed, wounded, and missing. Among the former were Generals Packenham and Gibbs. The Americans did not lose in all 500 men.

January 15. The frigate President, Capt. Decatur, was captured by a British squadron. She had sailed on that day from New-York, in leaving which port, she grounded on a bar, by a mistake of the pilot, and was considerably injured. The Endymion, one of the British squadron was engaged by the President and silenced before her final capture. The President lost 24 killed, 55 wounded.

Feb. 17. Treaty of Peace ratified.

Feb. 20. The Cyane and the Levant captured off Madeira, by the Constitution Capt. Stewart, in 40 minutes. The Levant was recaptured by a British squadron. The Constitution had 4 killed and 10 wounded. The Levant lost 39 men, and the Cyane 38.

March 23. British brig Penguin captured by the Hornet, Capt. Biddle, off Tristan D'Acunha, S. Atlantic ocean. The Penguin lost 42 men; the Hornet 12.

A gentleman having a remarkable long visage, was one day riding by the school, at the gate of which he overheard young Sheridan say to another lad, "That gentleman's face is longer than his life."—Struck by the strangeness of this rude observation, the man turned his horse's head, and requested an explanation.—"Sir," said the boy, "I meant no offence in the world; but I have read in the Bible at school, that a man's life is but a span, and I am sure your face is double that length." The gentleman could not help laughing, and he threw the lad sixpence for his wit.

A GRAND JOKE.—A pompous account of a great meeting in favor of Jackson in Prince Edward county Va. was lately published in the Richmond Enquirer, and has gone the rounds of the opposition papers, as the "voice of the people!"—Fine speeches were made recommending Jackson and denouncing Adams. But it turns out that this formidable assemblage of citizens was composed entirely of *Free Negroes and Mulattoes!* Some wag sent a good account to the Enquirer, who in its zeal published it with great rejoicing over such a powerful expression of the people's will.—*N. H. Jour.*

BITTER RETORT.—Porson had once exasperated a disputant by the dryness of his sarcasm—the petulant opponent at length addressed the professor thus.—"Mr. Porson, I beg leave to tell you, sir, that my opinion of you is perfectly contemptible. Porson replied—"I never knew an opinion of yours, sir, which was not contemptible."

Hook being told of the marriage of a political opponent, exclaimed "I am very glad to hear it." Then suddenly added with a feeling of compassionate forgiveness, "And yet I don't see why I should be; poor fellow, he never did me much harm."

PHILOSOPHICAL.—Light goes about thirteen millions of miles in a minute. A strong wind goes twenty feet in a second. When a cannon is fired, if we are distant a mile, we hear the report twenty-four seconds after we see the flash. The nearest of the stars is five thousand times more distant from us than the sun; its distance then is seventy-seven billions four hundred millions of miles. Were a cannon to be fired from a star it would require five millions four hundred thousand years for the report to reach us.

Despotism can no more exist in a nation until the liberty of the press be destroyed than the night can happen before the sun is set.

POLITICAL.

[FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.]
SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Constant occupation has prevented our sooner recurring to the Correspondence which we copied, a week ago, between a Committee of the inhabitants of Raleigh, N. C. and Messrs. VAN BUREN and CAMBRELENG, on their recent visit to that place.

We do not know whether it is to be considered an amiable propensity of our nature, or an effect of education, that we are apt, in our intercourse with guests or correspondents, to impute to them qualities which we suppose will be acceptable to themselves. Whether natural or acquired, we find an illustration of this aptitude to flatter in the Letter of invitation from the gentlemen of Raleigh, who appear to have been disposed "to assume a virtue" in their guests, if they found it not. The new Southern watch-word, "State Rights," which Mr. V. B. has recently inscribed on his banner, was seized upon as the theme on which to compliment the travellers. "As Members of our National Legislature," says the Raleigh Committee, "you have been found the able advocates of these principles, [viz: resistance of constructive rights] and while we express our admiration of the ability and independence that have marked your political course in the present aspect of national affairs, we believe that we are only speaking the sentiments of a large majority of our fellow citizens," &c. &c. If the Committee had only added a compliment to the consistency of these gentlemen, in the matter of State Rights, they would have capped the climax of politeness: as it is, they have done pretty well. The able advocates of "these principles?" What principles? "State Rights." What else? "State Rights." What more? "State Rights."

We have had occasion, not long ago, to show in what manner Mr. VAN BUREN has heretofore voted on questions relating to State Rights, and to demonstrate the suddenness of his conversion to the Richmond doctrine on this subject. An examination into Mr. CAMBRELENG's "political court," will show that he has not the merit even of being converted at all on this subject; so that the compliment intended by his Raleigh friends was most unhappily bestowed, when addressed to him. We all recollect Mr. CAMBRELENG as the able and zealous advocate of measures, for which, if the doctrine of Mr. GILES's Report be correct, there is no warrant to be found in the Constitution of the United States. We will only mention two cases, of recent occurrence—that of Penelope Denney, whom it was proposed to pension from the Treasury on the ground of her having lost a son in the service of the United States, and the Appropriation for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. If Congress can appropriate money for the education of the deaf and the dumb why not for the education of those who are neither deaf nor dumb? We should like to hear any attempt at an answer to this question. It cannot be answered; and yet the new doctrines of Mr. GILES and Mr. VAN BUREN deny this power. The fact, however, of Mr. CAMBRELENG's liberal construction of the Constitution directly in the teeth of the Richmond doctrine respecting State Rights, and of Mr. VAN BUREN's idea of the manner of "divesting" States of their "rights," does not rest on these cases, nor on any one or two votes. Mr. C. may be opposed at present to large appropriations for purposes of Internal Improvement either because he considers the interest of his State in her Internal Improvements to be in conflict with such expenditures by the General Government, or for reasons merely financial, or for any other reason. His votes, however, in favor of appropriations for the repair and preservation of the Cumberland Road show that his objection is to the amount, and not to the principle of the appropriations for purposes of Internal Improvement.

The "ability" which has marked the "political course" of these gentlemen in the present aspect of national affairs, is a compliment which we do not know that we should ourselves object to paying to these eminent gentlemen. Of the ability of Mr. VAN BUREN, indeed, in organizing and managing the concerns of his party, we have had occasion more than once to express our admiration. In the other House, Mr. CAMBRELENG has displayed a good degree of zeal—not as much tact as Mr. VAN BUREN, it is probably because he has not had the same advantages of education in that line as Mr. VAN BUREN, and has not his natural disposition so perfectly under his control. The "independence" of both the gentlemen will hardly be disputed by any one, who, with us, admits their "ability;" for, ever doubted before, it is now obvious to us that both the gentlemen are in direct opposition to the sentiments of their constituents—believing, as we do, that both the city and the State of New York are opposed to the Combination which has been "organized" here, for putting down the present Administration. These gentlemen, we know, are not bound even to know the sentiments of their constituents on that subject; and their sentiments were in accordance with those addressed to them by

the Raleigh Committee, it was their undoubted right to express them. This they have not failed to do, in their replies, in language so clear as to amount to something nearer to a "commitment" than we expected, at least from the elder of the two.

"I feel bound," says Mr. VAN BUREN, "to notice your impressive reference to that great political principle which more than any other, distinguishes between men and parties at the present day, viz: a desire to confine the action of the Federal Government within the limits designed by the framers of the Constitution. You certainly do no more than justice to your State, when you claim for her the great merit of having been among the earliest, most consistent, and efficient advocates of this fundamental principle. All dispassionate observers will admit, that the measures to which you allude justify the alarm you express. The spirit of encroachment has assumed a new and far more seductive aspect, and can only be resisted by the exercise of uncommon virtues."

Now, is not this too much? We freely admit that there is a great political principle which distinguishes between some men and some parties at the present day, and that there is one class of men in favor of claiming for the General Government too much power, and another class which denies to it its most valuable authority. We hope that a far larger party than either avoids equally both extremes. We admit that Mr. V. B. has lately come over to the side to which he says North Carolina belongs, and probably truly: if, however, he had said the same of the committee to whom he was replying, we believe he would have labored under an egregious error, having ourselves understood that two-thirds of the committee are, and always have been Federalists of the Washington School—held in high respect as such, both by political friends and opponents, but clearly and undeniably such. But, we ask, what measures of the present Administration "justify the alarm" which Mr. V. B.'s letter echoes? What measures has this Administration adopted differing from the policy, or the scope, of that which preceded it? What power has either Congress or the Executive exercised, which has not been repeatedly exercised under preceding Administrations of the Government? None whatever. We challenge the specification of a single one. None can be produced. The Letter of Mr. VAN BUREN, therefore, is neither more nor less than a sweeping proscription of the spirit and letter of the leading acts of the last Administration, such as the recognition of the independence of the South; the interchange of friendly confidences with them; the Establishment of the United States Bank; the Revolutionary Pension List; the continuation and preservation of the Cumberland Road; the recommendation of a National University and Observatory; the making of surveys with a view to the improvement of navigation, internal as well as coastwise, and the construction of great highways. To which we may add, if as alleged against this Administration, it be favorable to the encouragement of Manufactures, the very grievous offence of holding sentiments favorable to that interest.

What "new aspect" has "the spirit of encroachment" assumed, which is "far more seductive" than heretofore? What new aspect has it assumed at all? It has certainly been less seductive in its effect upon the honorable Senator himself, than formerly: instead of seducing, it appears to have un-seduced him. His votes upon record, show that it was more seductive formerly than now, instead of being less so; for even his "uncommon virtue" could not resist the siren song, the burden of which is NATIONAL IMPROVEMENT. He was for improving the country formerly but now alas! what an advocate have we not lost? he is for "improving" nothing but "the condition of the press."

If his progenitors, and their contemporaries, had been of the same mind with him, the People of the now enlightened and prosperous Commonwealth, of which he is a citizen, would to this day have continued to import bricks from Europe to build their houses, and send their children home to get their education and their wives. The Eagle that spreads its wings and soars aloft, undazzled by the glorious beams of heavenly light, is a beautiful type of enlightened enterprise; the same bird, tied down to earth, curtailed of its freedom and its natural powers, is in no sense a more elevated object than the ignoble buzzard that is perched in the cage adjoining it. Alas! most so great is the contrast between what this Government is rapidly becoming, under a discreet exercise of its inefficient and self-improving powers, and what it will be, if a Combination, for political purposes, is suffered to set its foot on the neck of the General Government, and wrest from it its legitimate functions.

Now, we hope to be allowed, without being deemed uncharitable, to doubt the sincerity with which a man of Mr. VAN BUREN's intellect denies to the General Government the power of appropriating money for any purpose, during peace abroad and at home, in order to maintain an army of strikers, in order to make a show, and collect a revenue

for what purpose? Why, for the purpose of keeping half a dozen or a dozen individuals at as many foreign Powers, maintaining garrisons at home just large enough to fire salutes on review-days, and keeping a few ships on the look-out abroad. Very certain we are, that, if Mr. VAN BUREN were once in power (as the time may come that he will be) he would get back to his old ground, and abandon his "new" scruples as speedily as possible. It is a capital stroke for effect, to talk about the principles of Mr. JEFFERSON and of the good old days, as Mr. V. B. does; but what we want to know is, whether these gentlemen are going to follow up their professions by acts. Will they act upon the regenerated principles of Mr. GILES's resolutions? Will they demolish the fortifications, which have been erected at so much cost? will they pull down the light-houses, discharge the whole Military Academy, put down manufactures by repealing the duties laid for their encouragement, break up the Cumberland Road, and starve to death the Revolutionary Pensioners? Something like this they must do, or their denunciations of the exercise of constructive powers (which applies to every beneficent power of the Government) is idle profession all, and worse—mere political trick and chicanery.

We do not apply this, of course, to those who honestly advocate the rigid construction of the Constitution, because we are sure they do not trace their doctrines to results by the same process as we do, or they would arrive at the same conclusions with us. We speak of those who advocate the doctrine without caring for its consequences—those who have recently, for mere party purposes, joined in the chorus of danger to State Rights. "State Rights!" Great is Diana of the Ephesians! It is the craft of the Combination, and not the rights of the States, that is in any sort of danger.

Mr. CAMBRELENG, in his letter has gone a step beyond his friend in his animadversion upon the present state of parties, but takes care not to describe, too minutely, the powers which he considers to be "common to every form of Government." Whatever party he may go with (and he will go the whole where he goes at all) we believe he will always be found, in collisions between his Government and foreign Powers, to be patriotically disposed. We concur entirely with him in disapproving of the attempt to cripple the Government, when it was engaged in war, to which we understand him in his letter to allude, but are entirely at a loss to determine what "attribute of Sovereignty" an effort has been made by the same party, to "usurp." What measure of the present Administration has not either received his own vote, or for the principle of which his vote cannot be found on record? But perhaps, in truth, Mr. C. does not mean the present Administration, in his allusions. No, on second thought, he cannot mean them. For "when the Union was threatened," when the conflict raged, if we recollect any thing about it, Mr. ADAMS, Mr. CLAY, Mr. RUSH, Mr. BANGS, Mr. SOUTHARD, and Mr. WIRT, the President and his official advisers, were the firm, fearless, and zealous champions, of their country's rights, and the supporters of the administration of the faithful and illustrious MADISON. It is not therefore to them that he alludes.

So wholly inapplicable, indeed, does this allusion appear to us, that, were not the bias of Mr. C.'s mind perfectly known, one might be at a loss to understand exactly what he means by the "consolation" which he administers to the "patriotic States of the Union," that they are "again associated" against "the unconstitutional efforts of a despairing ambition." If we did not know the inclination of his mind, we might have supposed him by this phrase to intend a sarcasm for his fellow traveller. The "ambition" doubtless belongs to him. As for the "despairing," we incline to think it a misprint, for "daring." Be that as it may, without undertaking to be champions for this Administration, we undertake to say, that a greater perversion of language can hardly be imagined, than the application of such terms to President ADAMS; whom it is the object of the Combination to put down. Ambition, of what? Of power? He already has it. Of elevation in the view of the world? where is the higher eminence than that on which he stands? Is he ambitious of fame? He will then conscientiously discharge the duties of his office. Of the esteem and good opinion of his fellow-citizens? It is a noble ambition, and the sentiment itself is sufficient to win their regard. Of any other ambition we see no reason to suspect him. It is not to the Presidency of the United States, to which we are to look for the efforts of "ambition," whether "daring" or "despairing." That is the mark at which all political ambition amongst us aims, unless the aim of it be traitorous, of examples of which sort in our day no man dreams. To talk of the "despairing ambition" of a President of the United States, appears to us to be like speaking of the hunger of one just risen from a feast, or the covetousness of him who has nothing left him to desire.

Our object, however, has been to

protest against the "unconstitutional effort" which is evidently now making to array the pride of the State Governments against the exercise of the most powerful powers of the General Government, for the purpose of mere party effect. However we dispute about men, let our political institutions remain inviolate, and our general policy continue to be liberal and consistent.

General Intelligence.

ASIATIC NEWS.

The Malacca Observer, a paper recently established, furnishes some translations of little importance from the Chinese Gazette, and observes, "There is a sullen silence preserved in the Mahomedan tribes. The local Government, however, is said to consider it in every way a serious national calamity. If suppressed, the expense will be ruinous; and some individuals, who read the stars, think the Dynasty is drawing to a close. The replies of his Majesty to memorials on national affairs, contained in the Gazette, are very laconic, such as 'Record the Document.' 'Be it so.' 'I know it.'"

PERSIA.—"We understand says the editor of the Bombay Gazette, by a letter from the Gulf, of a recent date, that a Persian Chief named Moostoph Khan, brother-in-law to the King of Persia, at the head of 6000 troops, was marching towards Trifles, (in Ganjah) and, meeting an encampment by the way, approached it, in order to reconnoitre and pillage it, if deserted; no sooner had he entered it, however, than suddenly a troop of Russians sallied forth from different directions, and put to the sword the whole army, with the exception of the leader, and a few followers, who narrowly escaped, and took refuge at the head quarters of Abbas Meerza, who at the same time was engaged in battle with the inhabitants of Shoooh, (a city in Armenia.) The Russian troops, closely pursuing the enemy, met the grand army of Abbas Meerza, and fought them with great slaughter, in such a manner, that Abbas Meerza was obliged to ask an immediate succor of the troops that were stationed at Ganjah, who immediately came to the assistance of the Prince Royal. The Persians, at last giving way to the conquerors, dispersed, and Abbas Meerza, after leaving the enemy sole master of his garrison, and twenty pieces of cannon, made his escape. The Russians finding the city of Ganjah wholly deserted, entered it without the least bloodshed."

Later accounts from Bombay, given in the India Gazette, offer the following confirmation of this account: A dispatch from our resident at Persia came in this morning, announcing the total defeat of the grand Persian army by the Russian General Helmdoff, with a force of 10,000 men, and that he had employed his artillery alone, making his adversaries scamper off with great loss and slaughter. He is expected soon to be at Tabriz, and Gen. Yermoloff has got as far as Tehran. No doubt was entertained but the Russians would overrun Persia; the consequences it is not easy to foretell, but the correctness of the above may be depended upon."

FIRE.

MONTREAL, May 29.
On Wednesday morning last, about eight o'clock, the appalling cry of fire rang through our busy Village, and in a few moments assembled the inhabitants at the scene of conflagration. It was at the store of Messrs. Wiggins & Seelye. The fire is supposed to have commenced in the upper story from the pipe or chimney, and so rapid was the progress of the flames, that all efforts to save the building were unavailing. For a while it seemed impossible to save the Printing Office and Bookstore of Mr. Hill, and the adjacent buildings; but by the prompt and vigorous efforts of the fire company, and the citizens generally, aided by damp and still weather, the building of Mr. Hill was not only cleared of its contents, but rescued from the flames, although the roofs of that and the store consumed, were less than two feet asunder, and both of them wooden buildings. Much of the valuable stock of goods in the store of Messrs. W. & S. was saved, although the destruction of property in the upper story must have been considerable. An insurance was effected on the store and merchandise.

BATH, June 1.
On Monday evening last, the Soap Manufactory of Mr. Corlis in this town, was entirely consumed with a considerable quantity of stock. The fire took under the kettles, while the owner was at tea, and made such progress before it was discovered, that no efforts could have saved the building. Fortunately in this, as in all other cases of fire in Bath, no more than one building was burnt; none other indeed being at this time much exposed. The loss has been estimated at \$2500, of which \$1750 were insured.

GREENE, May 21.
Yesterday morning, about half past 12, A. M. a fire broke out at Mr. Jacques Lehou's near the Court-house and the Castle of St. Lewis, and in about two hours completely consumed five houses, with a number of out-houses.

It is with great concern that we have to state that Mr. Walker, advocate, formerly of Montreal, now practising here, while zealously assisting at the house occupied by Mr. Hart, was thrown into the fire by a fall of a part of the building. The ruins concealed him for some time from the view of persons near him, and his moaning could only be heard, by Juggers, however, he was enabled to force his arm between some of the timber, and it was seen from behind a part of

the ruins. At this moment, when all hopes to save him were nearly given up by those around him, some person unknown, made a noble effort, and succeeded in reaching Mr. Walker, others followed, and with the greatest exertions he was pulled with difficulty through the closed ruins. And although shockingly burned from the middle downwards, and suffering torture, has gone on so far rather improving, but should he survive will probably, we have heard, suffer the loss of his limbs.—Gaz.

ATTEL EXPLOSION.—About ten minutes before 3 o'clock in the afternoon of yesterday week, the inhabitants of Lancaster were dreadfully alarmed by a violent tremor of the earth. The first indication of this shock was a slight motion of the earth, which increased for about ten seconds, and terminated by a tremendous concussion, which was felt every where, but without the least perceptible sound. The termination of this, which was imagined to be an earthquake, struck terror in every direction; the afflicted inhabitants rushed from their habitations, and the hitherto deserted market cross was in an instant thronged by groups of alarmed and anxious men, women and children, who crowded together with that anxiety which the unexpected calamity might be supposed to produce among them. The four horses of one of the northern coaches, then about to proceed to its destination, stood fast and trembled excessively, and one of the leaders fell down with every appearance of terror. Just before the shock came to its termination, the well tower of the castle, which is supposed to be the most ancient part of that fortress, swayed and shook in so violent a manner, that the casements were thrown to the earth. That it was a shock of an earthquake no one doubted.

Near the Ship Fells, (a range of hilly moorland) in Westmoreland, about 28 miles from Lancaster, the shock was very violent, experienced, and the windows of Brougham hall, the residence of Mr. Brougham, were shattered; considerable damage was also done at Kendal, Lowther Castle, at Milnthorpe, Bolton-on-the-sands, Poulton, &c. &c. The Ulverston carriers describe the shock as very dreadful; the sands were hurled into the air in heavy showers, and horses were overthrown in several places. Every person for a distance of 100 miles considered this a shock of an earthquake, until by the arrival of the Ulverston over Sand coach on Saturday night, the cause of this alarming sensation was correctly stated. A dogger vessel, trading coastwise from the port of Lancaster to Liverpool, in pursuing its voyage, laden with calicoes, was wind bound at Poulton for some days, and only got out on Wednesday night last, and took in about ten tons of gunpowder in bags and barrels at Backbarrow Mills.

The ship proceeded on her voyage, heavily laden, and was off Peel Castle, on the Lancashire coast, when the accident happened. The vessel sat deeply in the water, and made but indifferent way, when, shortly after two o'clock in the day, one of the crew observed a smoke ascending from the main hatchway. The tarpaulings were immediately raised, and through some crevices of the stowage a thick smoke was observed forcing its way. The captain ordered the tiers in the hold to be deluged, but in a few minutes the horrible fact of the cottons being on fire, close to the gunpowder, was discovered, and the crew found that the fire had obtained such fearful ascendancy, that, before it could possibly be subdued, the gunpowder would ignite, and the ship, cargo, crew and all, would be blown into the air. Therefore the boat was lowered instantly, and the water being admitted through the lower tier, the crew departed, being then about six miles from the shore. A strong easterly breeze prevailed, the ship warped round, and, losing the direction of the helms, sailed before the wind for about two minutes, when a sudden thickness of smoke arising from her, announced the awful explosion.

The men say that, in a few seconds after, the ship seemed lifted by her knees out of the water, and blew up momentarily afterwards with a most terrific explosion. The shock they experienced they described as dreadful; their boat was lifted out of the water, and but for the circumstance of the ship being to leeward, they must have perished. They made for the shore, which was lined by hundreds who had witnessed the accident from the land, and many of whom were seriously bruised from being dashed to the ground by the force of the concussion produced by the explosion. The vessel was blown almost to atoms, scarcely a vestige of the timbers of her cargo being recovered; and it appears from the circumstance of there being but one explosion, that the powder must have ignited in several places together. The damage done to the houses at Peel Castle, Backbarrow, and along the immediate vicinity of the coast, is very great; several were blown down, and the mischief is generally experienced.—English paper.

BALTIMORE, May 15.

HORRIBLE DEPRIVITY.—Ortho Shipley, of Baltimore county, 23 miles from the city of Baltimore, on going to the spring about 5 weeks since, found one of his children, three years old, dead in the spring, the water in which was not more than three or four inches deep; suspicion resting on no particular person, it was supposed to have been an accident. The spring was afterwards covered over with boards, sufficient room only being left to dip out the water. About two weeks afterwards, another child named Jemima, about six years old, was found dead in the spring, from which the boards had been removed; the face of the child was in the water, and had upon it marks of violence. Suspicion then attached to a black girl, who had nursed the children, but not sufficient to enable them to extort a confession from the negro, in consequence of her age, which was only ten years. Mr. Shipley, however, determined upon sending the black girl to his father's farm from whence he had got her, and mentioned the circumstances.

The negro girl had not been at her master's more than two weeks before a black child was found dead having been suffocated; she afterwards requested another negro child to lay her head upon a block, and taking an axe said she would show her how they killed chickens; the child became alarmed and ran from her. At night she was discovered in a room in which some of the ladies of the house usually slept, and was turned out; in about an hour afterwards, she was discovered, getting in at the window, and being asked what she wanted, she said that she had come to tell them, that it was she who had killed Jemima, (the child of Mr. Shipley, mentioned above), and on being questioned, acknowledged that she had killed the negro girl, and related the particulars of the murder of Jemima.

She was with the child (the negro) then took it into her room, spring, where she water until she suffocated her and then left her and went out, hearing the child's own words, "she killed it."

The above narrative source that entitles do not remember a transaction in which shocking depravity

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THE COUNTRY savor of vanity, sentiments in favor. Be that however, resist the inclination, and with pride, and our moral and As an agricultural State are more rich variety of imity to the great from the beautiful and pleasant and that are found County, the con are blessed with ditions yeoman habits, we believe State of similar more pleasing politically that we principally to speak of our character we may, with pr County has been tinue to be pre-e and consistency The union of the vated its rank. ercised their po liberality as to of the strength result has been, tions have been mony, and that much division h we have had a there have be which division partially succe garded as alto course—the pa and as soon as A second electi correct all mis should be true, astonished if it few in our Cou easy even at the County, and w to invent cause thence of the matter of rejo in number and ence and they before the om licanism, whe signs are brou

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stuffed it into her mouth, and took her to the
spring, where she immersed her face in the
water until she supposed she was dead; she
then left her and went towards the house;
but, hearing the child cry, to make use of
her own words, "she went back and finish-
ed it."

The above narration we have had from a
source that entitles it to full credit, and we
do not remember ever to have heard of a
transaction in which at so early an age, such
shocking depravity has been displayed.
Chronicle.

THE OBSERVER.

NORWAY....THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1827.

THE COUNTY OF OXFORD.—It may
savor of vanity, in us, to express our
sentiments in favor of our own County.
Be that however as it may, we cannot
resist the inclination to notice, publicly
and with pride, our local advantages
and our moral and political excellences.
As an agricultural County few in the
State are more highly favored with
rich variety of soil and in their proxi-
mity to the great market towns—and
from the beautifully cultivated farms
and pleasant and flourishing villages,
that are found in every part of our
County, the conclusion is fair, that we
are blessed with an enterprising and in-
dustrious yeomanry. As to our moral
habits, we believe that no County, in the
State of similar advantages, presents a
more pleasing appearance. But it is
politically that we intend, in this article,
principally to speak. And on this part
of our character we certainly feel that
we may, with propriety, exult. Oxford
County has been and we trust will con-
tinue to be pre-eminent for the soundness
and consistency of its political character.
The union of the County has also ele-
vated its rank. Republicans have ex-
ercised their power with such becoming
liberality as to enlist in their ranks most
of the strength of Federalism. The
result has been, that most of our elec-
tions have been carried with great har-
mony, and that while in other Counties
much division has prevailed, in our own
we have had a general unanimity. If
there have been solitary instances in
which division has raised its head and
partially succeeded, they are to be re-
garded as altogether out of the common
course—the partial triumphs of faction
and as soon as understood are put down.
A second election has seldom failed to
correct all mischiefs of this sort. If it
should be true, (and we should not be
astonished if it were,) that there are a
few in our County, who begin to be un-
easy even at the great harmony of the
County, and who are at their wits ends
to invent causes of division for the fur-
therance of their selfish views, it is
matter of rejoicing that they are few
in number and circumscribed in influ-
ence and they will vanish, like dew,
before the omnipotence of true Repub-
licanism, whenever their corrupt de-
signs are brought to light.

GENERAL JACKSON.—It appears quite
evident that General Jackson is to re-
ceive the support of the opposition, at
the next Presidential election. It is
also certain that, of all the candidates
presented to the people at the last elec-
tion, no one was more objectionable
than Jackson—not to the friends of Mr.
Adams simply, but to the friends of Mr.
Crawford. We do not believe that the
citizens of Maine will, to any consider-
able extent, be deceived into his support.
We think we are not mistaken in say-
ing that of those who preferred Craw-
ford to Adams, eight out of ten would
prefer Adams to Jackson; and we ven-
ture to predict that the vote in 1828
will show that no change has taken
place. We give the following extract
from the *National Intelligencer*, shewing
the estimation in which Jackson is held
by the Editors of that paper, and we
have no doubt they speak the sentiment
of most of the high-minded friends of
Mr. Crawford:

"With regard to Gen. Jackson, we have
no disguises, though we may not have that
it necessary to blunt our opinions concern-
ing him, as has been done unnecessarily, in
stronger terms of reprobation than we shall
repeat, by some of those who now most
vehemently support his claims to the Pre-
sidency. We believe him to be a brave
determined man, fearless of danger, reckless
of his own life, either in private or public
combat. We believe him to be a patriot, as
regards his country, and with his friends to
be a devoted friend. We believe him to be
of a rash and impetuous temper, and other-
wise ill adapted to the civil Administration
of a Government, and we deprecate his
election to the Presidency almost as much
for his own sake as for that of the country.
We are the friends of Gen. Jackson person-
ally, but are not willing to see him placed in the
highest civil station of our Government,
when he himself has been so sensible of the
inaptitude of civil employment to his genius,
that he has voluntarily and successively re-
tired, before the expiration of his term of
service, from every civil office to which he
has been called by the favor of the People."

It will be recollected that the Intelli-
gencer has been the organ of Republi-
canism ever since Mr. Jefferson came to
the Presidency, that it was a leading
paper in the interest of Mr. Crawford,
and true to the Republican principle,
"measures and not men," it now sup-
ports, with distinguished candor and
ability, the administration of Mr. Adams.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE met on
Wednesday of last week. In the Sen-
ate and House the Presiding Officers and

Clerks of last year were chosen. The
whole number of votes returned for
Governor, were 39,119, of which Gov.
Lincoln had 29,029.—Hon. Wm. C. Jar-
vis who was elected Speaker of the
House, was subsequently chosen Treas-
urer of the Commonwealth.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT.—It is said
that in South Carolina, a machine has
been invented to make *Lees pills*, where-
by five pecks can be made in a minute.
It is generally known that if these pills
are made on the Sabbath that they will
not work.

We would respectfully inform the
PRINTERS of the *Maine Baptist Herald*,
that we have been in the habit of sel-
ling to our subscribers, at a "reduced
price," many of the papers which we
receive at our office—not with an inten-
tion or design, however, of injuring the
publishers of those Journals; but unless
we greatly mistake we are not alone in
this particular.

SINGULAR.—A man was lately arraign-
ed before a Magistrate, in London, for
selling his wife, and then passing another
man's wife off to the purchaser instead
of his own.

A FISH STORY.—It is stated that a gen-
tleman in Edginton, in this State, caught
seven thousand shad, and nearly a hun-
dred barrels of alewives, at one haul a
few days since, who believes it?

We are requested to give notice that
REV. MR. MURRAY will preach at the Uni-
versalist Meeting House in this Village, the
ensuing Sabbath.

Town Officers in Woodstock for 1827.
Merrill Chase, Town Clerk.
Luther Whitman, Josiah Dudley, and
Seth Curtis, Selectmen, and Overseers of the
Poor.
Assessors, Josiah Dudley, Richard F. Lur-
vey, and Merrill Chase.
Treasurer, Luther Whitman.
Town Agent, Josiah Dudley.
Collector and Constable, Cornelius Perkins.

DEDICATION.—The Meeting House lately
erected for the use of the Congregational
Society, in Poland, was solemnly dedi-
cated to the service of God, on the 20th ult.
The day was pleasant, and a large concourse
of people assembled to witness the solemn-
ities of the day. The invocation and reading
of the scriptures by Rev. Mr. Stone, of Cum-
berland; dedicatory prayer by Rev. Mr.
Greely, of Turner; sermon by Rev. Mr.
Richardson, Pastor of the Church and Soci-
ety; concluding prayer by Rev. Mr. Peckman,
of Gray.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
We are indebted to a gentleman in
Bethel, for the loan of the "Narrative of
Mrs. Jemison"—we shall make some extracts
from it shortly.
Lines on Spring next week.

We copy the following excellent article
on Amalgamation, from the *Kennebec Jour-
nal*, the Editors of which, as they avow,
are Republican. As it has been a term
used by some Editors of papers in New-
England, to frighten people, we feel
glad to have an opportunity of present-
ing our readers with a true statement of
the subject:

"Upon no political subject, at the present
day, is so much nonsense uttered as on this.
The magical word *amalgamation* is the Gor-
don's head whose terrors are to keep parties
in proper subjection. We have often expres-
sed our opinion that between the great mass
of the old federal party and the democratic
party, there is now no substantial difference
of opinion, which should keep them separate
upon all questions. There are many indi-
viduals of the first party whose opinions or
prejudices are of an aristocratical cast, but
for the most part they have passed off the
political stage; they are men of another age,
and now take no part in political affairs.
Nine tenths of the American people are re-
publican, or democratic, if you please, in
every rational and liberal construction which
can be put upon the principles contended for
in '96. How silly is it then to talk of danger
to republican principles from federal dan-
ger or federal influence, especially in
Maine! People have always been divided
into parties in republics, and they always
will be. When any considerable number
of men agree on a political subject, they
will unite and act together, if such union is
desirable. It is not necessary they should
have previously agreed upon all subjects, or
that they should continue to agree upon
measures or principles which might be
brought in question afterwards. Yet it is
nothing more than the simple operation of
this constant habit of individual investigation
and exercise of private judgment, by which
men unite on one subject and differ on an-
other, and change as circumstances change, that
some people call amalgamation, and endea-
vor to excite an odium against it by a rep-
etition of unmeaning terms and miserable can-
trips, which is intended not for thinking men, but
to influence the weak through their prej-
udices. We regard these changes among par-
ties as a beautiful illustration of republican
principles—to regard them otherwise is to
suppose that the mass of the people do not
act for themselves but are perfectly clannish;
that they are led by certain leaders with as
much facility as the retainers of an Irish
chieftain. When republican principles are
assailed, there will be enough ready to vin-
dicate and sustain them.

Let us for a moment examine whence all
this bluster about amalgamation proceeds,
and what is its object. It is confined prin-
cipally to the eastern states, and it comes
only from the opposers of Mr. Adams' admi-
nistration, the same party which attempted to
gain the support of the ultra federalists of
New England only three years ago. They
failed in their object, and now they talk
loudly about the union of "the republican
party," "amalgamation," "tyranny," &c., &c.
all which mean, in plain English, "You
must not let the federalists join you in sup-
porting the administration, because it is our
interest to keep you divided. We could not
get them on our side, and you shall not have
them on yours." We hear nothing of amal-
gamation in the southern states, where the
most active and able leaders of the opposition

are federalists of the old school; the federal-
ists of the south are for Jackson; there amal-
gamation is an excellent thing. What sup-
port the administration receives in that quar-
ter is derived from the democrats.
We have no partialities for the old federal
party, having been from boyhood on the oth-
er side of the question, but certainly have no
wish to proscribe every man who ever be-
longed to it, more especially if such proscrip-
tion is only a part of the scheme to weaken
a cause in which we are engaged, and on the
success of which we think the welfare and
the character of the country in a considera-
ble degree depends.

YORK, U. C. May 10.

Alien Bill!—We announce on the
best authority, that an agent was des-
patched from this town, on the 15th
April, as bearer of the petitions to the
British Commons against this Bill. He
had letters of introduction to Messrs.
Canning, Bright, Hume, Burdett, Brough-
am, and Waltham. The signatures
to the petitions exceed 14,000.

A number of Squaws in a state of in-
toxication, have been fighting and abus-
ing each other for some days, in our
public streets, without any interference
either on the part of the police, or any
body else—the consequence is, that one
of them yesterday in this state seized an
axe, and split open the skull of an old
man named Wiggins, who lives in the
Park, while he was putting her out of
his little cot, into which she went to
light her pipe. Wiggins, we hear is not
yet dead—but there is little hope of his
recovery. The Squaw is committed to
Gaol.

TUSCALOOSA, April 28.

Mr. Isaac Lee, of this vicinity, was
dangerously stabbed by his own slave on
Wednesday last. The slave was a ne-
gro boy of about 14 or 15 years of age;
he had run away; Mr. Lee had confined
his hands behind him and was taking
him home. The boy succeeded in get-
ting one of his hands to his pocket, from
which he drew a knife: and was in the
act of cutting the rope that confined
him, when Mr. Lee looked round.—
Whether the latter made any attempt to
seize the boy or prevent him from cut-
ting the rope; we are not distinctly in-
formed. The boy, however, immedi-
ately stabbed his master in the shoulder,
near the neck; Mr. Lee fell, and the
boy made his escape, and has not yet
been taken. The wound, though a dan-
gerous one, it is hoped, will not prove
mortal.

CIRCLEVILLE, (Ohio), April 28.

MURDER.—On Monday evening last,
about half past nine o'clock, a murder
was committed in this town upon the
body of a colored man named Nat
Nickens, by a mulatto named Harrison
Lewis. The parties were domestics
in the tavern of Mr. Henry; the former
in the capacity of hostler, the other in
that of barber. It appears that on the
evening of Monday, they repaired to
the hut of another black, in a remote
part of the town, for the purpose of
playing at cards for a wager. In the
progress of their game, a dispute arose,
involving the sum of twenty-five cents;
when the parties, becoming boisterous,
and using menacing words, were re-
quired to desist from their game, and
leave the premises. They then repaired
to their home—the landlord and his
guests having retired, and there being
no one at hand to command them to
silence, their quarrel was renewed, and
after a brief scuffle, one of them plun-
ged a shoe knife into the breast of his
fellow, which caused his death in about
six or eight minutes. The offender is
in custody, awaiting his trial. He made
but very feeble efforts to escape, sup-
posing "there was no law for niggers."

AWFUL CASUALTY.—Four young men in
Ashfield, two of the name of Gray, one
of the name of Lyon, and one whose
name was not recollected by our inform-
ant, had been engaged on Friday the
25th ult. in washing sheep preparatory
to shearing them. When this was done,
they set out, for the purpose of recrea-
tion, to sail in a small skiff upon a pond
near where they had been at work.
From some cause, which our informant
was not able to state, their boat upset
and sunk, and every individual of the
party was drowned. The father of Ly-
on, who from the shore saw the danger
of his son, plunged into the water for
his rescue, but before he could reach him,
he was exhausted, and shared the
melancholy fate of him he was endea-
voring to assist.—*Hampshire Post*.

The last benefactions of the late Mr.
Phillips to public charities were—to
Phillips' Academy \$15,000—Theologi-
cal Institutions 10,000—Society for pro-
pagating the Gospel 5000—Mass. Bible
Society 5000—Foreign Mission Society
5000—Medical Dispensary 5000—Mas.
Gen. Hospital for relief of sick poor of
Boston 5000—Am. Education Society
5000—Female Asylum 2000—Asylum
for Indigent Boys 2000—Mas. Cong.
Charitable Society 5000—Total 62,000.
N. E. Pal.

AGUSTA, May 31.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT.—The Court
commenced its session in this town on
Tuesday last—present all the Judges.
According to a usage recently estab-
lished, the Court was opened with a prayer
by the Rev. Mr. Tappan: the charge
to the grand jury was by Chief Justice
Mellen, and is said by those who were
present, to have been very able and
impressive.

The grand jury returned into Court
and were discharged on Wednesday
morning, the second day of the term,
having found only two indictments, viz.
one against John Sheppard, a black boy,
recently from New York, for stealing
two watches at Hallowell—plead guilty
and was sentenced to 18 months hard
labor;—the other was for forgery, but
was not tried.—*Journal*.

Mr. Adams told Congress that if the
laws remained unaltered, he, as execu-
tive, would be compelled to enforce
them in Georgia, and one of our neigh-
bors told his readers this was a "threat
to commence civil war," for which the
President was very censurable. The
same editor does well to conceal from
his readers, General Jackson's letter to
a Georgia Governor, in 1818, in which
that Governor was insulted, and told,
"You, Sir, as Governor of a State, with-
in MY MILITARY DIVISION, HAVE NO
RIGHT TO ISSUE A MILITARY
ORDER WHILST I AM IN THE
FIELD." If Gen. Jackson were Presi-
dent, would he delay enforcing the laws
by arms, until he had tried every other
expedient, and submitted the question to
Congress?—*Pittsburg Gazette*.

A most surprising and dreadful occur-
rence lately took place in one of the
provinces of France. A counterfeiter,
who had been condemned to be hung,
made his escape on the way to the gal-
lows, and took refuge in an hospital.
After some search he was found, as was
thought disguised. He was carried off,
uttering not a syllable, but gesticulating
vehemently, and executed. It was
shortly afterwards discovered that the
officers had hung a deaf and dumb brother
of the convict, who had resided long
in the hospital.—The real criminal was
recommended to the royal clemency.

ITEMS.

The citizens of Albany contemplate ap-
plying to have their city made a port of entry.
They have likewise made preparation for fit-
ting up an Exchange. But with the increase
of trade, comes an increase of crime, and
the Albany papers teem with accounts of
robbery and robbery.

Three industrious and knowledge-seeking
gentlemen have ascertained a body of impor-
tant facts. On Saturday last they set them-
selves to ascertain how many vehicles, of all
descriptions, and horses, might pass in one
day at the junction of Broadway and Canal-
street. They stationed themselves, for that
purpose at a convenient window, and com-
menced their labor at 5 A. M. and continued
till half past 7 P. M. The result was:
Stages, four horses, 41; Carriages, two
horses, 694; Chairs, one horse, 865; Horse-
back, 483; Carts, 2392. Total—horses, 5292.
Captain J. B. Amedia, convicted at Rich-
mond of destroying a vessel for the purpose
of injuring the underwriters, has been sen-
tenced to be hanged on the 29th of July next.

Horace Binney, Esq. it is reported, has
declined accepting the office of a Judge of
the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, con-
ferred on him by Governor Shulze.

A woman in Warren county, (N. J.) lately
lost her infant for a short time, and when
she returned a large black snake was coiled
around its neck, which she immediately
seized by the neck, took off and destroyed.
Naah.

Married.

In Fryeburg, by the Rev. Henry Hawkins,
Stephen A. B. Heald, Esq. of Lovell to Miss
Sarah Goodwin Bryant, of the former place.
In Worcester, (Mass.) Mr. Otis Longley, of
Boylston, to Miss Lydia Patch.

Died.

In New Gloucester, Capt. Jabez Cushman.
DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—At Newburg on
Friday last, Mr. Albert Nash, aged 23, and
Jesse Piper, aged 18 years, son of Widow Pi-
per of that place.—We are told they were at
work in the field, in the afternoon, when the
shower came on, they took shelter under a
fallen tree, covering themselves with some
peeled bark that was near; not returning at
night search was made for them, and they
were found about 10 o'clock in the evening.
A coroner's inquest returned that their death
was occasioned by lightning.—*Bangor Reg.*

CLOTHING BUSINESS

Done in the best style, and at short notice.

THE subscriber informs the Inhabitants of
Buckfield and the adjacent towns that
he carries on the Clothing Business in its
various branches, at Capt. L. Spalding's MILLS.
Having had a long experience at dressing
all kinds of woollen cloths, he pledges himself
to those who may favor him with their cus-
tom, that it will be done in as good, faithful
a manner as it can be done at any other
similar establishment in the County.—All past
favors gratefully acknowledged.
ELIAS BLAKE.
Buckfield, June 4, 1827. *153

IMPROVED VERTICAL

SPINNER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his
friends and the Public in the County of
Oxford, that he has purchased the Patent
Right for Making, Using and Vending to oth-
ers to be Used, the above named SPINNING
MACHINE; and he is now ready to dispose of
them on very favorable terms. He is confi-
dent that the Machines are of public utility,
and that they will answer the expectations
of the most sanguine in their favor—as a
woman after a few days' practice, will spin
sixteen skeins of yarn which will compare
with advantage, in every particular, with
yarn produced from the common wheel.—
They occupy but little room and are easily
kept in repair, being very simple in construc-
tion, and goes extremely easy. This state-
ment is not made upon mere conjecture, but
upon information derived from unquestion-
able sources, where they have been in use, and
he is confident, that they only want to be
known, and to be more generally used. He
therefore requests them to call and examine
one of them in operation at his house.
JOHN BONNEY.
Paris, May 18, 1827. 151

CROCKERY WARE,
& CHEAP.
JOSEPH LEACOE,
No. 6, MERCHANT'S ROW, PORTLAND,
HAS received per Robin Hood & Mount
Vernon, from Liverpool, his spring sup-
ply of
Crockery & China Ware.

—ALSO—
On hand a General Assortment of GLASS
WARES; all of which, will be sold low by
the Crate, or at Retail.
Country Traders are invited to call.—
May 24. 6w 152

HARD WARE.

ISAAC K. WISE,
No. 19, MERCHANTS' ROW,
BOSTON.

HAS received by the Amethyst & Topaz,
from Liverpool, his Spring GOODS;
—Among which are—
Naylor's and Sanderson's Cast Steel,
Hill's ANVILS; Colter Key'd VICES;
English Wrought NAILS;
English Cart and Wagon BOXES;
Dale Co. sad IRONS;
Trace and Halter CHAINS;
Cast Steel Circular SAWS,
all sizes, 3 to 36 inches;
Hand & Fine SAWS; Knives & Forks;
Pen & Pocket Knives; Scissors; Razors;
Hemming Needles; Mortice & Knob Locks;
Cast Steel Plane Irons and Chisels;
Iron and Brass Latches;
Shovels & Tonges; Wood & Bed SCREWS;
—ALSO—
A large assortment of Brass Cabinet Trim-
mings, consisting of Commode Knobs and
2 Rings; Round, Square and Plain Casters;
Bed Caps, Ornaments, Lifting Handles, &c.
Superior Steel mounted English Fowling
Pieces, Stub Twist Barrels, Patent Cham-
ber and Best Percussion Locks.

—LIKEWISE—
200 doz. Stetson's Hoes;
100 do. Wright's Steel Plate do;
50 do. Ames's Shovels;
100 Brass mounted Guns, suitable for Infant-
ry Companies, well finished, with roller
Locks;
300 pounds Russia and American Glue;
200 Boxes Windsor Soap.
All of which will be sold on the most favor-
able terms for Cash or Credit.
Boston, April 20, 1827. ep9w-143

MUSKETS & RIFLES!

PAYSON & NURSE,

No. 3, UNION-STREET, BOSTON.

HAVE on hand and offer for sale at very
low prices,
10 Cases MUSKETS, for Infantry companies
5 do. RIFLES, do. Rifle do.
7 do. FOWLING PIECES and Ducking
GUNS,
consisting of Percussion, Magazine and Flint
LOCKS, of a variety of Patterns.
Best English Percussion CAPS—Patent
Shot BELTS—Powder HORNS—Dupont &
Eagle Gun POWDER—SHOT—FLINTS,
&c. &c.
Also—a Prime Assortment of

HARD WARE

AND

CUTLERY.

April 6, 1827. ep4mpno 146

NEW SPRING

GOODS.

G. C. LYFORD,

At No. 6, BORN'S BUILDINGS.

HAS now received his Spring supply of
GOODS, consisting of 36 Packages of
latest importations, making, with his stock
before on hand, the best assortment of Goods
he has ever had—all of which will be sold at
the lowest market prices.

Among his new GOODS are many rich
articles, such as—
2 Cases Leghorn Bonnets and Gypseys;
Real Marino Shawls; Raw Silk and Cash-
mere Mantles; Crape Shawls and Dresses;
Elegant Fig'd Silks White Bobbinet & Black
Lace Veils; Elegant Fig'd Check'd & Strip'd
Muslins for Dresses; 3 Cases Parasols; very
Rich Gauze and Fancy Silk Hdk's & Scarfs.
The best assortment of Black Twill'd Silks
ever offered in this town; 5-4 London Black
Bombazines,—together with almost every
other article usually found in a Dry Good
Store.

He respectfully invites his friends and
customers in the County of Oxford, to call
upon him—and assures them they shall be
used as well, (if not better,) at his store as at
any other in the "good town of Portland."
Portland, April 30, 1827. 6w-148

NEW STORE.

New Goods.

JOSEPH HARROD

IS NOW OPENING for sale, an extensive
assortment of

English, French, India,

& American

PIECE GOODS.

—LIKEWISE—

A great variety of Common, Fine, Super
and Extra Superfine

Kidderminster Carpetings,

with Medallion and Drop Figures.

VENETIAN FLOOR & STAIR

CARPETS,

HEARTH RUGS.

Carpet Bindings, &c.

—ALSO—

Dutch Bolting Cloths,

from No. 4, to 12,

At the NEW STORE, corner of Ex-
change and Middle-streets.
Portland, Nov. 20, 1825. if 125

ASA BARTON, AGENT

HAS for sale Cassinet, an article suitable
for Gentlemen's Frock Coats.

THE BOWER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
NOTHING

"Twas sober Autumn; and o'er field and wood
A sombre hue was thrown; the setting sun
Declined into the west; the air was still,
By nought disturb'd, save sound of falling
leaves:
While as I wander'd by the forest side,
Responsive Echo gave my footsteps back.
While, deep immers'd in thought, I wander'd on,
A shadow seem'd to flit across my path—
Methought a voice I heard; and yet I said
"This Nothing," and Echo answer'd "Nothing."
A form and voice there were, but not of earth,
Nor yet by human organs seen or heard;
And they did lead me in "the church-way
path."
To the last resting place of mortal man;
Where lie the rich, the poor, the old, the young,
Incongruous mixture, birth of ages past.
The nettles, here, and thistles raise'd their
heads;
The deadly night-shade and the rank long
grass
Lay rotting on their graves, fit types of man.
That lordly tomb a statesman's dust contains,
Whose voice once rung through Senatorial
halls.
This "haud and dagger" tell a warrior's
tale.
A man of blood, and train'd to deeds of arms:
To raise this mound, and carve this marble
slab
With crest and scutcheon, many thousands
died.
All this for fame—and what is fame? 'tis
Nothing:
I spoke; and instant Echo answer'd "nothing."
Here beauty sleeps, cut off in pride of youth,
And there old age reposes in the dust—
There weeping babes lament a mother's
death:
Those cherubs bear that infant to the skies.
If this be human life; then life is Nothing:
I thought, I spoke; and Echo answer'd
"Nothing."
I enter'd straight the ruin'd house of God:
There silence reign'd; and as I trod the aisle,
Responses solemn to my steps were given.
There stood the pulpit, there the vacant
pews:
But where the workmen now? the tenants
where?
Remaineth naught, save these memorials
frail,
To tell that creatures, such as they have
been?
Time's self will fail, and these dissolve to
Nothing:
Silence I broke; and Echo answer'd "Nothing."
My guides I follow'd, trod my homeward road
And as I pass'd a ruin'd gothic pile,
Whose towers had many wintry storms
brav'd,
I pass'd, and pensive gaz'd upon the scene.
Here pranc'd the coursers; there the chariots
roll'd:
Here lordlings strode in all the "pomp of
power."
There beauty tripp'd on "light fantastic
toe."
Or in this hall swam down the mazy dance,
Or wak'd from living wire sweet thrilling
sounds,
Or charm'd with syren voice th' admiring
thrung.
Now still that voice, and those enchanting
tones;
And silence awful reigneth in their stead.
"Great Father of the Universe!" I cried,
"Is there naught on earth that can avert
"The common doom of man? Can wealth
or fame,
"An eagle's learning, beauty, wit or power,
"Can these, O Lord! can these avail him
Nothing?"
I trembl'd, spoke; and Echo answer'd
"Nothing." W. B.
Durfield, May, 1827.

THE TWO FOUNTAINS.

BY T. MOORE, ESQ.
"I saw from yonder silent grave,
Two fountains running side by side,
The one was Memory's limpid wave,
The other cold Oblivion's tide.
"Oh Love, said I in thoughtless dream,
As o'er my lips the Lethe pass'd—
Here, in this dark and chilly stream,
Do all my pains forgot at last."

But who could bear that gloomy blank,
Where joy was lost as well as pain.
Quickly of Memory's fount I drank,
And brought the past all back again—
And said, "Oh Love! whatever my lot,
Still let this soul to thee be true—
Rather than have one bliss forgot
Be all my pains remembered too!"

THE OLD.

[FROM THE GLASGOW MAGAZINE.]
CURIOUS ACCOUNT

Of a courtship and marriage of a Clergyman.
Mr. B—, though possessed of a considerable estate, lived without thought of marriage till the age of fifty years; at which time one of his parishioners put him in thoughts of matrimony. He said he had been so intent on his studies that he never thought of a wife; but that now, if he could find out a good one, he would marry. The gentleman told him, such a person, about twelve miles off had three daughters, either of whom would make him a good wife; but their fortunes were but small. The parson said he knew the gentleman very well, but did not know the daughters; and as for money, it was a thing he did not value. The parson in a short time gave the gentleman a visit, who made him very welcome, not knowing the design of his coming; but the parson told him that he heard he had three daughters, and that one of them would make him a good wife: the gentleman replied, he had three daughters, and that he hoped they would prove to the satisfaction of any person who should marry them, and thus, that either of them was at his service. The parson said they were all alike to him; but since it was usual to marry the eldest first, he would take her. The gentleman replied with all his heart; upon which the eldest daughter

was called in. The parson, sitting in his chair and smoking his pipe, told her he had heard she would make a good wife; the young lady, surprised, told him, she did not know that, but that she would endeavor to be a good wife to any one that should marry her. The parson put the grand question whether she would have him! She told him matrimony was a thing of such moment, as required a deal of consideration, and not to be so speedily determined on. He told her his studies would not allow him a long courtship—and pulling out his watch, laid it on the table, and told her he would give her an hour's time to consider of it. Away goes the girl—but believing it to be a banter, she passed a few thoughts on the subject. The parson looking on his watch, and finding the hour expired, he desired the young lady might be again called in: When she came, the parson showed her the watch, telling her the hour was past, and that he hoped she had considered of what he had spoken of—she told him, that it being a matter of such great consequence, it required a much longer time than he had allowed for that purpose.—The parson hereupon began to pet, and told her father, he found she did not choose to have him, and therefore he desired his horse to be brought, for he must be going home. The gentleman pressed him to stay a little longer, withal telling him, that though the eldest required so much time for consideration, perhaps the second might not. The parson was thereby prevailed upon to smoke another pipe, and the second daughter was brought in, to whom he addressed himself as to the former, and also allowed her an hour's time to consider of it. You may be sure, during this short interval, the father and mother worked up the girl to say yes, as plain as if she had been in the church.—The time being elapsed, the parson was impatient to go home—wife or no wife, he was indifferent. The second girl was now called in, and the parson asked her whether she had considered of the matter? She answered, "Yes." "Then will you have me for a husband?" She answered "Yes." "Very well then (says the parson to the father) all is done but the solemnity of matrimony—and when shall that be?" "When you please" (says the father.) Then says the parson, "let it be on Tuesday next." But (says the father) who shall get the licence?" "I will take care of that" (says the parson) so, taking leave of the father, away he goes.—When he had got about three or four miles, and thinking of the licence, he remembered he had not taken a note of his intended wife's christian name—so back again he rode as hard as he could drive—and coming up to the house, he found the eldest daughter at the door. He asked her christian name, she told him and away he went.

The day being come and the licence being got ready, the parson comes to fetch his wife. Away goes the father with him, and his three daughters, and two or three other relations, to church, where the parson and clerk were ready to perform the ceremony. The parson asked the father and parson B—, which of the daughters was to be married? Parson B—answered, "the second daughter;" but the parson told them the first daughter's name was in the licence, and therefore he could not marry them till they had got another licence. Parson B—said he could not defer it any longer, and therefore he would have it despatched some how or other—and told them it was all one to him which of them he had. He went to the eldest, and asked her whether she would marry him? And she, having by this time better considered the point, answered, "Yes—" and so they were married.

From church they went home to her father's house, where, having dined, he tells his wife she must put up such things as she designed to carry home with her, for he would quickly be going. The relations begged of him to stay all night, and bed with his wife at her father's house, it being the usual custom so to do: He told them he would be no where but at his own house, and that he must be gone presently. The relations finding no argument could prevail upon him to tarry, they got Mrs. B— ready—when the parson coming to the door, espied several horses ready saddled and bridled—he asked what the meaning of those horses was?—They told him, for some of his wife's relations, to accompany him home: He said nobody should go along with him but his wife, and so they were forced to put up their horses, and let the married couple go home by themselves.

When they came home, he conducted her into the house, and saluted her for the first time. After he had bid her welcome, and they had sat about half an hour, the parson calls the old maid, and bids her bring the spinning wheel, and told his wife he did not count but she was a good housewife, and knew how to make use of that instrument—she told him yes—he then tells her he expected she would work while he was at work and no longer: So away goes he to his study, and Mrs. B— to her spinning. About an hour after he comes down and tells her she must now leave work, and bid the old maid get supper ready. After they had supped, he goes again to his study, and she to her wheel.

When he returns he tells her, now she must leave work.—After a short discourse he went to prayers with the family, and then ordered the old maid to light her mistress up stairs, and put her to bed.

Away goes Madam Bride to bed, without the ceremony of eating sackposset, or throwing the stocking—and, as soon as she went to bed, in comes the parson, and to bed, goes he: But sitting up in it, he bids the maid bring him the little table, a great candle, and such a book from the study—which she did, and the parson fell a reading, upon which the bride called to the maid—the parson asked her what she wanted? She told him, something: The maid coming, bid her mistress speak to her who desired her to bring up the spinning wheel, and a great candle in the long candle-stick—which the maid having done, Mrs. B— went to whirling it about as hard as ever she could drive—at which the parson could hardly forbear bursting out into laughter—and finding that spinning and reading did not agree well together, he put out his candle and lay down.

The next morning he told her he found her a wife of a very pliable temper—and that for the future she might work or play as she pleased—that he left all his temporal concerns to her management—and they lived a happy couple till death parted them. Whimsical humors are uneasy companions—but life is attended with a mixture of pleasure and pain: It is therefore prudent to overlook a few imperfections, rather than loose the most essential comforts of a married life—peace and harmony.

[FROM THE GLOUCESTER TELEGRAPH.] REMINSCECE.

MR. EDITOR—If you think the following account of a transaction that happened during our Revolutionary War (which places the activity of our enterprising citizens in a highly favorable light) worthy of a place in your paper, it will no doubt be read with interest by the younger class of our citizens, and be gratifying to the surviving actors.

On the night of the 31st of March, 1781, the ship Harriet, belonging to David Pearce, Esq. while riding at anchor in our harbor, nearly loaded with a valuable cargo, and commanded by Capt. John Beach, was cut out by the crew of an English brig of war, Capt. Mowat, then lying off our port, with such silence and secrecy as not to be discovered until she cleared the harbor.

The surprise of those concerned, in the morning when they found the ship gone, can be better conceived than described. The questions were, "Can she be recovered, and how?" Capt. Beach set off for Newburyport where an armed vessel lay, nearly ready for sea, in hopes to obtain her to recapture the Harriet; but the enterprising spirit of our seamen would not brook delay at such a moment. They requested Capt. Pearce's permission to equip his ship Betsey of 20 guns, (then lying at the wharf, high and dry, completely dismantled with a swept hold, and nothing but her lower masts in and standing rigging over head) to pursue the enemy. Their request was granted, and a drum and life was immediately sent through the streets headed by the owner, for volunteers, and so successful were they, that a crew of 96 men were instantly procured, and proceeded to equip and furnish their ship, and so great were their exertions that she was completely rigged and sails bent, ready to receive her armament, stores and ballast, some time before the tide rose sufficiently to float her off.

These articles were all put on board four small coasters, which carried them alongside the Betsey, and most of them were taken on board and stowed away after she was under sail, and at 7 o'clock that evening, she passed the eastern point of our harbor, under full sail with a light westerly wind, victualled and manned sufficient for a six weeks cruise.

As every thing up to this time had been done under the direction of the owner, who still continued with them, at his request the ship's company then chose their officers, viz. Joseph Foster Capt., Jeremiah Foster 1st Lt., James Pearson 2d Lt., William Babson sailing Master, &c. All things were then put in readiness for action. And the course of the ship shaped for Bagaduce (now Castine) being the nearest English settlement, with little or no prospect of success, as the British vessel with her prize were steering quite a different course when last discerned from the hills.

You can figure to yourself the joy of the crew the next morning, on discovering two sail in the S. E. as far as the eye could reach; all sail was immediately made in chase, and they soon discovered that they were the desired vessels. The brig stood to the south, while the Harriet kept her course before the wind, and at 2 o'clock P. M. they took possession of the ship, without resistance, except a number of shots from her stern guns during the chase, which was answered by one only from the Betsey.

The prize was manned, and William Pearce, Esq. (now a highly respectable merchant of this town) was put in charge of her.

The brig now put about for the land, all sail on board both ships was made for her, but night coming on she made her escape by altering her course,

and it was the opinion of those on board the Betsey, that one or two more hours of day light would have put them in possession of the brig also, as they neared her very fast while it lasted.

Suffice it to say that after an absence of 48 hours, these daring seamen anchored their recaptured vessel safely in the place from which she was taken, and have taught us that energy is only wanting to accomplish what at first sight might be considered as hopeless.

N. B. Capt. Andrew Scott, who lately died at Portland, Maine, was the British prize master of the Harriet, and at that time a Lieutenant in their Navy.

LIST OF PRIZES, 13th CLASS.

THE following is a correct account of the Drawing of the CUMBERLAND & OXFORD CANAL LOTTERY, 13th Class, which took place at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 19th of May, 1827.

No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.	No.	Pr.
3811	\$2000	5749	\$50	3841	\$10
1372	1000	6749	50	3741	10
5849	800	1862	50	3841	10
6373	800	2862	50	3941	10
2535	700	3862	50	4041	10
4627	700	4862	50	4141	10
1804	100	5862	50	4241	10
2604	100	6862	50	4341	10
3604	100	1041	10	4441	10
4604	100	1141	10	4541	10
5604	100	1241	10	4641	10
6604	100	1341	10	4741	10
1250	100	1441	10	4841	10
9250	100	1541	10	4941	10
3250	100	1641	10	5041	10
4260	100	1741	10	5141	10
5260	100	1841	10	5241	10
6250	100	1941	10	5341	10
1603	50	2041	10	5441	10
2603	50	2141	10	5541	10
3603	50	2241	10	5641	10
4603	50	2341	10	5741	10
5603	50	2441	10	5841	10
6603	50	2541	10	5941	10
1519	50	2641	10	6041	10
2519	50	2741	10	6141	10
3519	50	2841	10	6241	10
4519	50	2941	10	6341	10
5519	50	3041	10	6441	10
6519	50	3141	10	6541	10
1749	50	3241	10	6641	10
2749	50	3341	10	6741	10
3749	50	3441	10	6841	10
4749	50	3541	10	6941	10

All Tickets whose two last figures are 90 or 81, are prizes of 5s.
All Tickets whose last figure is 8, 1, 3, are prizes of 3s.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE STATE OF MAINE.
Cumberland and Oxford Canal

LOTTERY, Class No. 14.

TO BE DRAWN IN PORTLAND, AT THE
TOWN HALL,
On SATURDAY, the 23d day of June.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	\$1,500
1	1,000
1	950
1	900
1	850
1	800
12	100
24	50
60	10
120	5
1800	3

Tickets \$3. Halves \$1.50. Quarters 75 cents.

For Prizes I call at the Store of the subscriber, who has Tickets and Parts in a great variety of numbers; and he has not much doubt but some of them are the

"LUCKY ONES."

DAVID SMITH,
Norway Village, May 25, 1827. 152

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having relinquished selling Lottery Tickets, would respectfully refer his former Customers to Mr. DAVID SMITH, who will sell them prizes on very favorable terms. All Tickets sold by the subscriber, which have drawn Prizes, will be paid on demand either by Mr. SMITH, or him.

ASA BARTON.

May 25th.

MORE BOOKS, at great Discount.

JUST received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, Life and Writings of the late Rev. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor of the Free Universalist Church in Boston.—Young's Night Thoughts.—Eccentric Biography.—Hero of No Fiction, &c. &c. May 25.

JAUNDICE BITTERS.

THE subscriber has been appointed Agent for selling Johnson's Jaundice Bitters, a most valuable Medicine for persons afflicted with the Jaundice or complaints of that kind. These Bitters are very pleasant and strong, and are highly esteemed by all such as have made trial of them.—For sale by ASA BARTON, and all other dealers who purchase to sell again, can be supplied on reasonable terms. A. B. BARTON.
Norway, May 23.

NEW GOODS.

ASA BARTON, Agent,
HAS just received on consignment and for sale

English and American CALICOES,

Light and Dark Colors, consisting of a great variety of Patterns at very low prices.

Cambries; plain and figured Muslins; Foundation Muslin; Linen Cambric; Swiss Muslin; figured and plain; Swiss Muslin Points; handkerchiefs; Worked Muslin Ruffs and Collars; a new article; Batiste Gingham, for ladies' dresses; Muslin Dresses; a variety of patterns, very cheap; Black Canton Crapes; Black and Changeable Lustings; Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, new style; Gauze ditto; Barage Handkerchiefs, for Ladies, an entire new article, 25 cts each; elegant Valentic Mantles; Handsome Scarfs; Shawls; Green & White Gauze Veils, figured & plain; Black & White Silk Gloves; Kid Gloves; Flap Silk, Plaid & real good Black Silk Handkerchiefs; Gentlemen's Cravats, a great variety; Green Gauze; Black & White Lace; Black, Blue, Brown & White Pressed Gimp; Bobbinet & MacKlin Lace & Edgings; Gimps; Pinnings; Cords; Braids; Parasols; &c. &c. Cap, Belt and other Ribbons; a larger assortment than ever before looking him.—Cotton and Worsted Hose; Gentlemen's half Hose, cheap; English Socks; Philadelphia Stripe; Skin and Spool Vests; white and Colored Threads; Button Laces; Tabby Velvets; Demoties; Brown Linen; Vestings a great variety; Caroline Plaid; English Gingham; Green, Red, Yellow and White Flannels; Russia Diaper; Buckram; Black and white Millinet; Bonnet Wire; Rattan; Brown Cambrics for Bonnets; Sewing Silks, black and colored, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—
Pen and Pocket Knives, a great variety of patterns; Scissors; Scissor Chains; Snaps; Lays; Brass Rings; black and white Hooks and Eyes; silver, steel and brass Thimbles; steel Pens; Stationery, new fashion; Tooth Brushes; Razor Straps, very elegant for gentlemen; Razors, warranted to shave well or no sale; Money Scales; Tooth Picks; cases Mathematical Instruments; Scales and Dividers; semi Circles; Carpenter's Rules; Glass Beads; gold, gilt and hair Handkerchief Pins; Watch Chains, Seals and Keys; Spectacles, a great variety; steel Spectacle Cases; pocket Books and Wallets; memorandum Books; Sun Glasses; Pins; Needles; Suspender, Glass and other buttons; steel and gilt Buttons; Needle cases; ivory Rings and Whistles; snuff Boxes; Boxes paints, Camels hair Pencils; Lead Pencils; head, side, hair, horn and ivory Combs, very low; iron and britannia Table and Tea Spoons; Sawfiles; Sponges; &c. with a great variety of other small articles.

—LIVE—
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings; Checks; Stripes; Gingham; Sateen; Yarns, from No. 7, to 16; Cotton, &c. —TOGETHER WITH—
Johnson's and Steer's Opodeldoc; Lee's Family Pills; Dean's Rheumatic Pills; British Oil; Court Plaster; Anderson's Cough Drops; Brown's Drops for fits; Lagrange's Ointment for the Salt Rheum; Itch Ointment, &c. &c.

—ALSO—Castile, La Fayette, Rose, Violet, Vegetable and Almond Soap; Wash Balls; Oiler; Blue Vitriol; Nutmegs; Allspice; Pepper; Cinnamon; Copera; Alum, &c.

All the above goods will be sold at low prices for cash—persons who wish to purchase will do well to call and examine for themselves, as such arrangements have been made in the selection of the above goods, that the prices must prove satisfactory to all who are judges of their value. May 6.

SHERIFF'S NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Warrants from ELIAS THOMAS, Esq. Treasurer of the State of Maine, to me directed, against the following Townships and Tracts of unimproved Lands situated in the County of Oxford, for the following State Taxes for the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and twenty six, viz:

Township No. 2, 2nd Range,	6,60
do No. 3, Letter A,	3,15
do No. 7,	6,20
do No. 4, 4th Range,	6,10
Bradleys and Eastman's Grant,	6,10
Eryewitz Academy Land,	5,50
Amover Surplus West,	3,15

I hereby give notice under said Taxes and all intervening charges are previously paid, so much of the Townships and Tracts of Land will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Court-House in Paris, on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, as will be necessary to pay the same respectively.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,
Sheriff of Oxford County.
Dated at Hebron, this 22d day of May, A. D. 1827. 6w 152

RUN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, my son Simon, aged fifteen years. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall pay no debts of his contracting—and they will be dealt with according to law. BENJAMIN PRATT.
Paris, May 26, 1827. 152

JUST published and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, the MAINE TOWN OFFICER—being a digest of the Laws relating to the duties of all officers necessary to be chosen in towns. May 9

The Observer

Is published every Thursday, by
ASA BARTON,
(FOR THE PROPRIETORS.)

at \$2.00 per annum, subject to a deduction of 12 1-2 per cent. to all who pay cash within three months from the date of their subscription.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted three weeks at one dollar per square—less than a square, seventy-five cents. Legal Notices at the usual price.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, but at the option of the publisher. The Publisher deems it expedient to give notice, that while he shall always endeavor to be literally correct, he will not hold himself responsible for any error in any advertisement beyond the amount charged for its insertion.

VOL. III.]

MISCELLANEOUS

REMAINS

TOWNS

FROM a person

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